retirement and his determination to concentrate on questions of untouchability and village industries. He succeeded in getting the Constitution of the Congress amended in what some felt to be a less democratic direction. One of his most persistent critics[3] Mr. Xariman, was removed from the Working Committee and has since, after a bitter controversy, been virtually driven out of Congress politics.[1] Pandit Jawarhalal Nehru conducted a whirlwind election campaign. By rail, road and air he traversed the country with a new and stimulating emphasis on the economic needs of the people. He put the Indian situation within the world context and related it to the struggle against Fascism. This came out very clearly in his Presidential Address at the Lucknow Congress in 1935.

There were many in Europe who prophesied the final eclipse of Gandhi and saw in Nehru the Indian Lenin. He has often been described as a Communist. All this is quite inept, Nehru is a sincere democrat[2] with a great leaning towards Socialism, but he has never joined the Congress Socialist Party or faltered in his loyalty to Gandhi and his colleagues of the Working Committee. His head may be with Marx, but his heart is with Gandhi. He has constantly been faced with a conflict of loyalties and this may have had the effect of making him at times vacillating. He liked and trusted by the Muslims more than any other Congress leader, but the youth who once worshipped him to-day are more critical. At the moment the Muslim League is violently attacking him.

The opponents of the Congress were surprised by its resounding success at the polls. In almost every province

[1] He was at one time Mayor of Bombay and a leading figure. He was accused of mismanaging the elections. After a Congress Enquiry last year, his condemnation was maintained, but he still has many friends.

* One clever Indian friend calls him the "last of the Liberals." He would not like the description!